He wanted to go to church. He came to a white church on which was the inscription, "Lutheran Church." He came to a brown church, on which was the inscription, "Lutheran Church." He returned to his tavern and asked the proprietor how it was that in such a small town there were two Lutheran churches. The landlord remarked that they looked alike. but were not alike. "In the white church," said he, "they believe that the serpent tempted Eve and that Eve tempted Adam. Over in the brown church they believe that Adam was a bad egg from the start." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Bynum replied to the strictures made upon him and upon his seeming inconsistency, but he did so in a jocular vein, and with evident appreciation of the Colorado man's humor. He admitted that he had spoken in Denver in 1891, and that had addressed one of largest audiences that he had ever He had, in the fall that year, the pleasure of making a tour of the continent with several other gentlemen in order to establish Democratic clubs. Every where they had been hospitably received, and by the time they reached Denver he might have been smilingly and jocularly presponsible. When they arrived at Denver they were shown the sights of the city, and a more magnificent city he had rarely seen. He had admired the beauties of the city, and had asked:

"What means all this?" The reply was: "It means silver. It is built on silver." "But," replied be, "I am making a tariff campaign.

"But you can say something about silver," and he had done so. He confessed his sins and saked for forgiveness. |Laughter.

Mr. Pence retorted that he understood the excuse the gentleman had for his utterances that night. He hoped that the gentleman would not have to plead any such excuse for his vote on the pending question. [Applause and laughter.]

TWO HOOSIERS SPEAK.

Judge Waugh and Henry U. Johnson Opposed to Continuing the Sherman Law.

Breciel to the Indianapolis Journa'. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Both of Indiana's Republican Representatives spoke upon the silver problem in the House to-day. Both placed themselves upon record as being fairly and equarely in favor of the unconditional repeal of the existing silverpurchasing act, and in concise language they stated why they favored that step. Judge Waugh, of the Ninth district, spoke during the morning hour, and Mr. Johnson, of the Sixth district, addressed the House late this afternoon. Judge Waugh's statement of his position met the unqualified indorsement of his party associates, and he was warmly congratulated at the close by many members on the floor. Among other things Judge Waugh said that this was not the time nor place for sectional animosities; that the pending questions should be settled for the whole people, but not for or against any particular section thereof. In casting his vote on the several propositions he did not propose to run from the principles and platform of the Republican party because a Democratio exhad stepped upon Under the present commercial and monetary conditions he would cast his vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, not that he believed it the controlling cause of the present national ills, but that it had served out the days of its usefulness, and its repeal would open the shortest route to bimetallism, and that it is not a wise policy for the government to keep buying silver it cannot use in a falling market and paying for it in gold. He said he believed if the intelligent and patriotic administration of General Harrison had been perpetuated the country would have been saved its present calamity, and if he was to suggest a remedy for our troubles he would have the executive issue his proclamation that the "protective system under which we have lived for thirty years, with unequaled prosperity. should not be disturbed." Let capital and labor, employer and employe, declare a truce and make friends. He believed in the double standard of gold and silver under the conditions stated in the Minneapolis piatform, and would support any measure that would bring about that result. He opposed free comage o silver, favored a volume of currency sufficient to meet the business wants of the people, with every dollar possessing the purchasing power of 100 cents. He believed that some legislation should be enacted securing depositors in national and State banks. He believed that in this hour of great national distress Representatives should rise above party prejudices and act alone in the interests of the whole

Mr. Johnson said that he had come to Congress with a friendly feeling for silver. and while not favoring its remonetization at any other ratio, he was strongly inclined to its remonetization at the ratio which the silver builion sustained to the gold bullion in the markets. He had, however, given to the subject careful and painstaking investigation of late, and had been compelled to greatly modify his views. In reaching the conclusion to which he had arrived he had not felt handicapped by the declarations of the last national Republicon platform. The primary thing therein declared for a stable and unfluctuating dollar, and the bimetallism therein called for was not an end, but a means to secure this stable dollar. Whenever it became apparent that this dollar could not be secured by bimetallism the technical language of the platform must yield to its general spirit and object. Since this platform had been adopted silver had been discriminated against by India, had been disowned by Austria and had declined from a ratio of 24 to 1 to that of 25 to 1 and was still falling. In the light of these subsequent events no Republican should have the hardihood to say that the last Repubhean national platform enjoined an impossibility, and he felt that he was well inside of the pules of the Republican party when he advocated the views which the logic of events had forced him to accept. Mr. Johnson then went on to say that he believed the remonetization of silver by the United States alone and unaided, under present environments, was an impossibility at any ratio; that while the government might select the material for money and regulate its weight and fineness, and make it a legal tender and compel the creditor to receive it in payment of debts even if it was depreciated, it could not by a mere arbitrary enactment, and against the general concensus of opinion, give it an increased purchasing power, and that in case silver was remonetized. instead of the bullion value being appreciated to the legal value, the dollar would be dragged down to the bullion value of the metal which composed it. In his opinion bimetallism by one nation was an impossibility. It might exist in theory and in legal enactment, but the metals would of necessity separate and then there would practically be monopolism on the cheapest Mr. Johnson further urged, as an objection to remonetization of silver at the

MR. JOHNSON'S ARGUMENT.

present market ratio, that it would require a very large expenditure of money to recoin the present silver dollars so as to make them conform to the new ratio. He declared himself also opposed to the re-enactment of the Bland-Allison act, stating that it contained the very features which would make it unwise to now continue the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. THE SHERMAN ACT NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Passing to the Sherman act Mr. Johnson contended that it was to no considerable amount the cause of the present tinancial trouble, but that other causes had induced 1t. The general depression existing throughout the world, the draining of gold by the surrender of our securities held abroad for payment, the alarm excited by those who desired the repeal of the Sherman act and the dread of tariff legislation were cited as smong the probable causes. The speaker asserted that no human being had doubted the intention or ability of the government to keep the dollars coined under the Sherman act and the treasury notes issued thereunder at par; that the silver certificates were at a premium, and

but that the banks had hoarded paper, silver and gold alike; that while the purchasing clause of the Sherman act had, to date, done no harm, he should, nevertheless, vote to repeal it for the reason that the popular belief was the other way, and that the repeal would tend to restore confidence, and for the further reason that an indefinite continuance of the coinage of short-weight dollars might in the future have the effect of exciting doubts as to their redemption and then lead to their depreciation.

Mr. Johnson further contended that the United States was just now not so much needing new issues of money as the free circulation of that already in existence; that the outstanding silver dollars, certificates and treasury notes should be maintained at a parity, and that he favored, if an increased circulation was desirable, the use of silver at its market value, the increase of national bank circulation to the full par value of the bonds deposited and the allowing of holders of government bonds to deposit them with the treasury and receive United States notes in exchange for them, or some other system which could

be adopted. Speeches were sise made by Messrs. Somers, Pickler, Lucas, Hartman, Burtholdt, Houk, Heard, Carruth, Dingley, Wilson and Johnson of Ohio, Lond, Hager and Avery, all under the five-minute rule. At the evening session the speakers were Messrs. Swanson, Maddox, Grady, Milliken, Kemp and Murray.

WHAT HARRISON WOULD SAY. His Record and His Past Utterances Indi-

cate His Position in This Crisis. Philadelphia Press.

As for Benjamin Harrison, he is now in private life, and is scrupulously observing its proprieties, as he has those of every position in which he has been placed He is no longer President. He is what was indicated in his response to the good lady who recently approached him upon a railway train with the inquiry, "Is this President Harrison," and to whom he courteously answered, "No, madam, I am Mr. Harrison, of Indianapolis." No longer in public place, he is no longer charged with public responsibilities. At the same time it would be very strange

if, just having left the presidential chair with the country in a highly prosperous state, he were not a close observer of passing events. We have no authority to speak for him, but it is just as easy to as it is to be sure of Sherman or Mr. Thomas B. Reed or Governor Mckinley would say in a general way. Judging from the circumspection with which he always bears himself, he is not likely to obtrude his opinion unasked or unsought. But if the world and the Democratic leaders really desire his judgment and if it were made plain that an expression from him would be agreeable to President Cleveland, so that he could speak without offense, we think from our general knowledge of the man that he might be induced to say a few words upon the existing situation. If he were to do so We are sure be would speak with the candor, the penetration, the sobriety and the patriotism which distinguishes all his ntterances, and anyone who is conversant with his record can surmise something of what he would say.

He would, we feel entirely certain, speak with earnestness and emphasis upon the immediate duty of the bour and upon the remedial measures necessary for the dispersion of the prevailing distrust. He would undoubtedly concur in recommending the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase provision and in indorsing President Cleveland's attitude and logic on that point. He would broaden the advocacy of this measure by presenting it as the surest road to the bimetallism to which he showed his devotion by initiating the Brussels conference which proved unhappily abortive just because this country was going on with its silver purchases. But, unless we are greatly mistaken, his observations would not stop there. He would be likely to express the same admiration for the recent message of President Cleveland which all intelligent friends of sound money in all parties sincerely feel; but if we may infer from his known attitude last spring, when he was dealing with the already darkening situation, he would hold that the message should have been not merely an unanswerable appeal to Congress, as it was, but an unmistakable assertion of executive power, as unfortunately

it was not. In his speech at Albany after the Baring crisis in 1890, President Harrison spoke significant and telling words which made the whole country, and, for that matter, the whole world, understand that he would do everything in the power of the executive, which was ample, to keep every doilar of our currency whether of gold or silver or paper as good as every other dollar. That declaration reinvigorated public confidence. Last winter, when the result of the presidential election foretokened Democtatic rule, and when, as a consequence, the present crisis threw its baneful shadow in advance, President Harrison again had to deal with threatened danger. He did not think the hundred million limit of gold as vital as some others thought it; he thought the unbroken parity of gold and silver, and unbroken faith in unbroken parity constituted the cardinal pecessity: and he repeated then what he had said in substance at Albany, that so long as he was President there should be no divergence between silver and gold, and, consequently, no danger of going to the eilver standard. even if he had to well five hundred millions of gold bonds to keep the two metals to-

gether. If President Cleveland had made such declaration at the beginning and acted on it, the country would have been spared much of the acute evils of the panic. It he had embodied such a deliverance in his recent message, and thus asserted presidential power as well as congressional responsibility, he would have done much to restore shattered public confidence. But we must deal with things as we find them, and, unfortunately, Cleveland is Cleveland and not Harrison.

The House Committees,

New York Tribune. There has never been a more offensively sectional alletment of committees than this, not even in the old days of rampant Southern sectionalism. But that was to be expected. In giving to the North a candidate for President, the States which furnished him all the certain votes required for his election did not intend to part with the power which their domination in the Democratic party entitles them to claim. They have asked and taken only what is their right. A sectional party governs, except as its conduct may be modified by the need of some Northern votes. In the House the clock has been put back to 1853, and forty years have been expunged from his-

Amuses the Senators.

Washington Special. If Mr. Voorhees has accomplished no other purpose, his extraordinary distribe has added greatly to the hilarity of the dignified Senators. They all seem to regard it as a remarkable speech to show why Mr. Voorbees should not do what he says he will do. Senator Stewart remarked that Mr. Voorhees's speech reminded him of a judge who heard the case on the border in regard to the return of a slave who had escaped from Kentucky. The judge laid down the law in favor of the North. and then ordered the slave returned to the South.

St. Paul Is Not Like Roby.

MINNEAPOLIS, Ang. 25, -No more prize fights are to be tolerated in St. Paul. For some time past the Phoinix Athletic Club has been allowed to give prize fights under the guise of "glove contests," but the proprietor of the place grew bolder and bolder. and finally arranged for a twenty-fiveround fight at the Olympic Theater tonight between Danny Needham and "Shadow" Maher. This capped the climax, the fight will not be permitted to take place.

Mother and Daughter Killed,

EATON, O., Aug. 24 .- Mrs. William Hapner and her fourteen-year-old daughter were struck by a south-bound Mackinaw train at Lexington, five miles east of here. this morning, about 5 o'clock, and killed. They were in a buggy, and the horse balked on the track. The buggy was demolished, but the horse escaped uninjured. Mrs. Hapner's two-year-old child was only slightly injured.

Not Starving.

New York Mali and Express. Searching investigation in this city, it is said, fails to detect a single case of suffering for want of food. Nearly all the people among whom the Anarchist agitators circulate are recent arrivals in this country. and even in these pinching times they are much better off than they were in Russia and Poland, where famine constantly that the people did not misuse the money. | stared them in the face.

HISTORY OF WHITECAPISM

Well Disciplined Organization Over in Harrison County Now Dying Out.

Muncie Announces No New Cases of Smallpox Yesterday-Another Township Trustee School-Supply Swindle Exposed.

A TERRIBLE OATH.

"Chairman" of the White Cap Society Was a Circuit Court Judge. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CORYDON, Ind., Aug. 25.-A newspaper reporter from Evansville came here to-day for the purpose of gathering facts to prove that such a thing as an organized band of White Caps never existed in Harrison county. He interviewed a few business men, and, of course, had no trouble to get such "facts" as he wanted. It is best that the truth be told. It is a weli-known fact that every township in Harrison county had an organized band of White Caps a few years ago, but at this time there is but "lodge," or "band," and it holds regular meetings at a point about six miles south of Corydon. The organization is going to pieces because of the public sentiment that is growing in the county against White Cap methods. The Journal correspondent could tell a great deal about the White Cap organization if he were disposed to violate the confidence of some of those who at one time belonged to it. However, this much can be said: Three years ago there was a county organization of White Caps, and there was a "chairman" and "secretary" of the society. All of the thirteen townships had organizations, and each of these had a "chairman" and "secretary." County assemblies were held and divine his reflections on the present situa- | delegates were sent from the different Meetings were held in "sink-holes" in the forest, and sentinels were stationed to protect the meeting from intrusion. Signs, grips and passwords were used just as in other secret societies. The obligation was a most binding one. The candidate was required to get down on his knees and look into the muzzle of a gun while he took the oath. He did not obligate himself to go on any raids, as that was to be done voluntarily, but if he did go he obligated himself to obey all commands of the captain. Furthermore he pledged himself to give such assistance as be could to his brother if he should ever be arrested; to go to the place of trial and get on the jury if possible. One of the laws was that if a White Cap should be badly wounded while on a raid he should be shot by his associates. "Dead men tell no tales," was their password for a

> long time. About fourteen years ago an eminent outizen was "chairman" of the county organization of White Caps. He was no less a personage than the judge of the Harrison Circuit Court, if the statements of certain White Caps be true. The Judge is now dead, but his memory is cherished by his former associates. Just how the White Cap organization came into existence no one seems to know. It has been fully forty years since the first case of white-capping was reported. At that time they called themselves "Paderoles" (patrols), and thus it seems the idea came from the South, where "paderoling, or patroling was practiced in the days of siavery.

> > NO NEW CASES.

Muncle Doctors Believe the Smallpox There Is Being Stamped Out.

Special to the Indianapolts Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 24.-There were no new cases of smallpox reported to-day and all the old cases are doing well. Dr. Jackson, of the board of health committee is happy at the outlook to-night as the quarantined people are acting nicely. and everybody is taking to the vaccination. There are now just eleven cases under treatment. Three of these are very serious. Dr. Metcalf was here again to-day. he is of the opinion that the pest will be entirely stamped out within three or four weeks There is now no danger outside the epi demic district in the extreme southeast part of the city. Dr. W. A. Spargeon, a Muncie physician, well known throughout the State, says that while he has not seen it, he did not doubt that there is genuine smallpox in the city. Patients do not die with chicken pox, and the death that had occurred from the maladv, as well as the symptoms described to him, were sufficient to convince him that the disease is smallpox, and the matter ought no longer be questioned. He said that the symptoms were so plainly marked that smallpox ought to be easily distinguished from chicken pox. In the former the patient suffers from a high fever, a severe beadache and backache, while in the latter there is none of these and the patient is but slightly slok and suffers but little inconvenience.

ANOTHER SCHOOL-SUPPLY SWINDLE, Chicago Firm That Sold \$5 Maps for \$61.50 to Indiana Trusters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Aug. 24.-A scheme has just been unearthed by a man in this city and R. N. Carlin, school superintendent of Stenben county, that lays in the shade for rascality the famous Pollard case of a few years ago. It seems that a Chicago concern, sailing under the name of Batten, Morse & Co., as early as last May sent circulars and letters to some, if not all the township trustees in Indiana, the purport of which was that the trustees were wanted to act as agents for Batten, Morse & Co., who represented themselves as commission merchants. As many of the trustees as were induced to go to Chicago were treated royally, and finally informed that the firm had gone out of the commission business, but they were then handling a certain line of school supplies. and at least eight trustees in Steuben and adjoining counties have been duped in sums ranging from \$800 to \$1,000 each. In each case the goods sold were relief maps at \$67.50, that would be dear at \$5. Mr. Carlin is trying to get some of his trustees out of the hole, and he is making it hot for the sharks. Trustee Thompson was the recipient of no less than three letters from Batten & Co., but he was too sharp to be taken in, and from recent correspondence it seems that the firm name has been changed to the People's Fidelity Savings Association. That the swindle is being worked in all parts of the State is beyond doubt, but this may put some of the officials on their guard.

All Veterans in the Same Danger.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ind., Aug. 24.-William Poor, a soldier about seventy-three years old, received notice yesterday that his pension was suspended pending medical examination, and that he was ordered to report at Williamsport for re-examination. It is not known why he was ordered past three or four boards of surgeons and sent to Wiland the managers have been notified that liamsport. He was drawing \$12 a month on double rupture and cancer of the face. He is totally incapacitated and as poor as poor can be. He was on the charity of the county for many years prior to receiving his pension. When your correspondent asked him if he had enough money to take him to Williamsport, he said, "No; I haven't a cent." The poor veteran cannot read or write, and when he was informed of the contents of that document from the Interior Department tears came trickling down his cheeks. Every one in town is highly indignant and would rather have seen any one else suspend than Mr. Poor. He is a Democrat, and says now he can see that the Democrats are false to their promises.

Three Colored Men Drowned in the Ohio,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Madison, Ind., Aug. 24.-Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock three colored men, Rev. William Warfield, Rev. William Skelton and Ambrose Willis, met an untimely death in the Ohio river by drowning. They had | Speaker Crisp.

been gathering coal from Craig's bar and had their boat heavily loaded and were returning home, when just opposite Butt's landing, about a mile above Carrollton, the bottom of the boat gave way, sinking it and drowning all three of them. It is said that two of them could swim, but in trying to save their comrade, who was a very heavy man, all three were drowned. Mr. Warfield was sent to Carrollton about a year ago by the colored M. E. conference. He was about forty years old. He leaves a wife. Wm. Skelton was also a Methodist preacher and sexton of the Baptist Church. He was about thirty-five years old and leaves a wife and several stepchildren. Ambrose Willis was about forty years old and leaves a wife and five children.

She Wants \$10,000 Damages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKPORT, Ind., Aug. 24.-Mrs. Houstan Frank, of this city, has brought suit in the Spencer Circuit Court against Henry Eigenmann & Co., of this city, for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by her in the collapse of the Honig Building, on April 12, an account of which was given in the Journal at the time. It will be remembered that Eigenmann & Co., contractors and builders, had in course of erection a large threestory brick building, to be used by Honig & Co. for undertakers' goods. Mrs. Frank occupied property adjoining. The walls of the Honig building were almost completed when they collapsed, falling and crushing Mrs. Frank's building to the ground, bury ing Mr. and Mrs. Frank in the debris, They were dug out alive, but seriously hurt. Mrs. Frank never has recovered, and will always be a cripple.

Two Failures at Auburn. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. AUBURN. Ind., Aug. 25.-The Auburn Buggy Body Company passed into the hands of a receiver yesterday. It is capitalized at \$20,000 and has the best equipped factory in town. Its new building cost \$18,000 and it has \$12,000 due on account. There is little doubt about its being able to get on its feet again in a few months. The Eagle iron works failed yesterday. A number of small judgments have been rendered against it recently and the present close money market made it necessary to appoint S. D. Hanna receiver. The assets will probably not equal the liabilities.

Watch Thief Quickly Overhauled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 24.-A stranger giving his name as John Matthews went into a jeweler's store last evening and asked the woman attendant to show him some watches. She passed him a silverine watch, when he said, "This will do, I guess" and started to run. The alarm was given and two men started in pursuit and succeeded in catching him after a short chase. He was placed under arrest, had a trial before Mayor De Hority and sent to jail in default of \$300 bail. He was well dressed and would give no reason for the act.

Death of a New Albany Merchant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 24, - G. K. Woodward, sr., died suddenly of heart disease at 9:30 o'clock to-night at his home in this city. He was born in London, England, Oct. 24, 1818. He came to this country at an early age and settled in New York city. A few years later he moved to Louisville. He had been a resident of this city for over fifty years, and leaves three children. He established a large dry goods store in New Albany, which he was conducting at the time of his

Elwood to Have a Free College,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 24.—The papers have been signed for the location of the Ranb locomotive works in this city, the details of which will be given out to-morrow. The deal includes all the platted additions in and around the city and consists of 10,000 lots. The buildings will cover sixty acres and employment will be furnished for 2,500 or more workmen. A free college, with \$500,000 endowment, for the benefit of the citizens of Elwood, is in the contract. Work on the factory will begin in ten

One of the Morristown Victims Dead, Epecial to the Indianapolis Journal. MORRISTOWN, Ind., Aug. 24.-Jesse Denlinger, who was so severely burned in the ing, died this morning, after suffering ter-

natural-gas explosion here, Monday evenrible agony since the accident. He will be baried to-merrow by the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was a member. The others injured are doing well. U. B. White River Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW LISBON, Ind., Aug. 24.—The fortyeighth annual session of the White River Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met in this place vesterday. There is a large attendance. The best of reports are being made from various localities.

Death of a Mexican War Veteran, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 24.-Onver M Durant, born in Leicosterebire, England in 1823, and a resident of this city since 1861, died this forenoon. He was a veteran in the Mexican war, where he received injuries from which he never recovered.

Indiana Notes. The funeral of Mrs. J. W. Ryan, of Muncie, will be held at the residence, 202 South Monroe street, to-day, at 3 o'clock, Rev. F O. Granniss officiating.

Charles Warren and John Hampton, near Crawfordsville, have sued the Monon for a quantity of hay and fences burned up. Warren wants \$250 and Hampton \$500. The DeKalb County Teachers' Institute

has been in session this week. Prof. Walter M. Wood, of the State University, and Prof. J. F. Warfel, superintendent of the Lodago schools, are the instructors.

Elwood Coppeck, of Ladoga, is in jail at Crawfordsville, having been arrested on a charge of embezzeling from the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He is agent for these machines and a shortage of \$80 was discovered when his books were checked up.

Ex-President Harrison's Sympathy.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin. While President Harrison declines to discuss the present monetary and industrial conditions, he volunteers to speak freely in the New York Press of the distressing feature of the situation to him, and shows the heart that is in him for the masses, with whom be sympathizes. Writing the editor of the New York Press, he says: "The most distressing feature to me of the present situation is the closing of so many mills. My sympathy is moved for the man who. having two millions, loses one; but his case does not approach in sadness that of the workman who loses the daily wage upon which his family depends. I have before expressed the hope that the 'Society of the Unemployed' might not find an American domicle, and I now most devoutly hope that the present conditions may prove to be temporary, for, if they extend into winter, there will be great

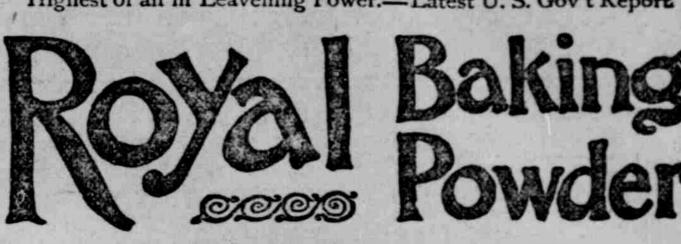
suffering." Benjamin Harrison is an American with a warm heart and a sincerity of purpose that characterizes few public men; and the sound sense of the old Republican leader expressed in such words as these brings home to the people with renewed force the measure of the man who was the victorious leader of the Republican party and the ruler of the Nation for four prosperous years, and impresses them with the greatness of the loss which his defeat brought upon the country.

Mrs. Blood's Doings

St. Louis, Aug. 24. - From latest developments it seems that Kate C. Blood, who yesterday sprung into notoriety by the developments in the affairs of the Common Sense Building and Loan Association, has "done up" another association known as the "Success Building and Loan Association." No warrants have yet been issued for Mrs. Blood.

Poor Holman.

New York Tribune. Who is there to mourn for Holman! What is the turning down of Springer compared with his debasement Verily, these be troublous days, when decades of service in the national legislature count for nothing as against the mysterious purposes of Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



ABSOLUTELY PURE

WENT DOWN IN THE STORM

Three Fishing Schooners and Twenty-Five Lives Lost Off the Jersey Coast.

Great Damage Inflicted by a Forty-Mile-an-Hour Gale to Atlantic Summer Resorts-Heavy Rainfall at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-The Atlantic coast

was visited by a destructive storm last night and this morning. Great damage was done and several lives were lost. The fishing schooners Empire State, with ten men, and the Ella Johnson, with a crew of eight men, went down last night off the Jersey coast and all on board were lost. These two vessels were in company with the Churoqui last night at midnight, when the storm struck them, and after beating around all night in some of the worst weather ever experienced off the coast, and with the lose of the captain and first mate, the Churoqui laid up to-day. The storm struck the vessels at midnight, and at 1 o'clock the Johnson disappeared. About half-past 1, as near as can be calcusted. Captain Perry and Pirst Mate Joseph Francis, of the Churoqui, were swept overboard by a gigantic wave. The lights of the Empire State disappeared immediately afterwards, and at day break her masts were seen projecting out of the water about three feet. The Churoqui's crew say no small boat could possibly live in the sea that was running at the time, and that the dories on board could have been of no possible use to the crews or the two vessels. The captain of the Johnson was John Connors, and of the Empire State. Charles Erioson. All of the boats were from New London and were owned by their respective captains. The vessels had only been out seven days when they were overtaken by the calamity, and were to have been out two weeks longer. Sailor Kelly, who is in charge of the Churoqui, thinks himself lucky to come out slive. About 9 o'clock this morning two vessels,

a coal barge and a towing vessel, were wrecked off the coast at Southampton. L. I. Up to the present writing six men from the wrecked vessels have washed ashore out of a total crew of twenty-one men on both vessels. The barge was seen about a mile off the Southampton life-saving station at 9 o'clock this morning in a disabled condition. A short time afterwards she drifted on the bar and commenced at once to go to pieces. No sign of life was visible about the vessel, and it is supposed the crew of five men were washed overboard and drowned. The name of the barge is Lykens Valley, of Philadelphia, Captain Scott. Six men from the towing steamer reached shore, three alive and three beyond resuscitation. The fifteen other men of the crews are believed to have been drowned, thus making the total loss of life seventeen persons.

The storm, or cyclone rather, came from the West Indies, and it left its mark over the whole region around New York, with la sweep of fully one thousand miles. The rainfall, measuring 3.84 inches during twelve hours, is the heaviest that has ever been recorded by the local signal service. Premonitions of the coming storm were felt yesterday afternoon at Long Branch, where the surf broke over the piers and board walk. The wind, which was already strong at 5 in the afternoon, steadily increased in velocity, reaching a maximum of forty miles an hour at 3 in the morning. The heavy rainfall began at 9 o'clock. At that hour the bay was still full of steamships and other large vessels at anchor. Almost all those which were in an exposed condition sought safety outside, so that the bay looked almost deserted at 8 o'clock this morning. Through the dragging of anchors of the escaping ships in the bay and North river, more than fifty cables of the Western Union Telegraph Company were torn, and are now lying useless on the bottom of the liver.

The ravages of the storm were no less severe on the land. Trees were overturned in Central Park and many botanical plants were ruined. On Battery Park three elm trees were uprooted and more than a hundred sparrows roosting in a birdhouse on one of them were killed. Wire connection with Boston and New Haven was entirely broken. Of the seventy-five wires to Washington only twelve were standing, but the connections with Philadelphia were in comparatively good order. All the wires on Long island were badly affected and the trains had ceased running on schedule time. Railroad travel to New England was circuitous. The damage at the sum-

mer resorts was large. At New Haven, Conn., the city's stately elms seemed the special mark of the storm, More than three hundred were wrested from their places and toppled over and broken. The damage to the harbor is the greatest known in years. The oyster beds have especially suffered. At Savin Rock nearly all the bath houses were washed away and many dancing pavilions dam-

aged seriously. At Hartford, Conn., there was a burricane, the wind blowing over fifty miles an hour. All the small boats in the bay dragged anchors and came ashore. The Morton House pier was destroyed by the battering of sloops against it.

Providence (R. I.) reports that four pontoons and a schooner that were in tow of the Spritt went ashore two miles south of Narragansett Pier at an early hour this morning. All the vessels are a total loss. and the diver. William Coolan, of Staten leland, was entangled in the wreckage and drowned. An unknown steamer is ashore off Portland headinght. The life-saving crew has gone to her assistance. At Long Branch, N. J., the worst damage

is done along the shore front. From the West-end Hotel to the Normandie-by-the-Sea not a bathing house is to be found intact. The major part of them were swept out into the sea, while others were washed high upon the beach or bluff. At the Westend Hotel part of the roof was blown oft. The famous old Ocean iron pier is a thing of the past. The storm of last night and this morning carried away fully four-fifths of it, and all that now remains is about twenty-live feet from the shore out. At North Long Branch the terrific storm did considerable damage to the new bulkheads, lawns and bathing houses. The monster breakers made a clean sweep over Oliver Doud Byron's bulkhead, and carried away his bathing houses and damaged his property quite extensively. Galilee, the pretty little resort north of Monmouth beach, was inundated with water from the greatstorm.

The President Storm-Bound. BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 24.—The

southeasterly storm which came over Cape Cod early this morning, and which has continued all day with unabated fury, is the severest for some time. The wind blew harder than during the northeasterly gale of Tuesday, and rain fell in torrents up to noon. The tide on the south shore is unusually high and considerable damage is being done. No ship wrecks are reported up to a late hour to-night. The scene about Gray Gables to-day was simply grand. The sea, as it broke about the Gables, was plainly seen from this village. The President remained indoors all day.

Delaware Fruit Growers Suffered. WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 25 .- The loss to Delaware fruit growers by the gale last night was enormous. Thousands of baskets of peaches and bushels of pears and apples were blown from the trees and acres of corn were blown away. The money loss to the farmers will be heavy.

Rubbing It In.

New York Sun. The American people decided last fall | ridge and Villard stricken in the same that they wanted an industrial revolution. | week.

Matinee to-day, to night, and rest of week, the new

PERKINS D. FISHER, M'LLE TEXARKANSAS,

JEAN DELMAR, and a great cast. Popular prices - 10c, 20c, 30c.

GRAND OPENING OF - THE SEASON

To-morrow-matinee and evening, CLEVELAND'S

AND EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY... PRICES-Matinee, 25c and 50c; Night, 25c to \$1...



Seats now on sale.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE -FOR-

Gas, Steam & Water Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Relting, Rabbit Metal. Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from inch to 12 inches diameter.

Knight & Jillson, S. PENNSYLVAN IA ST

Twice since the election Mr. Cleveland has renewed the assurance of his undevia'ing faithfulness to the main purpose for which the Democratic party has neen brought to power. The overthrow of protection and the substitution for it of & tariff for reuenne only will be an industrial revolution. This is what the country voted for and what it must have. It is idle to complain about it and it is wasting words to try to prevent it. The will of the people must be obeyed.

FROM HARRY TO TOM.

Mr. Pierce's Motive in Offering That Loan Was Simply to Help Out an Old Friend.

While much has been said of the offer of Henry D. Pierce to advance the city \$25,000, to help it out of the hole, the real reason for it was never known until yesterday, when Mr. Pierce made public the following note, written at the time to Mayor

WEDNESDAY. Dear Tom-My note of yesterday was dictated to my stenographer over the telephone, which

worked so badly that she failed to get the matter as instructed. Since we returned from a California trip, a few days since, after many months' absence, the most absorbing thought has been the city's needs just at this moment, and, assuming that your financial plans involved only a short delay, in which some ready money might be of use to you for relief of city needs, and to suspend criticism, I make haste to offer it to you. I need not tell you that there is no politics in this-you and are not always in the same line politically-but I am thinking of the warmth of our life-long friendship and of our school days; therefore, if this money is enough to do you any service for a reasonable time, take it on your own terms until some arrangement is effected for your relief in a larger way. Of course you would see that it was

HENRY D. PIERCE.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

properly secured. Yours, as ever,

The Universal Social Club, of Elwood, yesterday filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

A wagonload of wheat, belonging to a farmer named Greeley, living south of the city, collided with a vehicle of the Terre Haute Brewing Company, at the corner of Tennessee and Maryland streets, yesterday afternoon. Both drivers escaped unhart, but the contents of both wagons were seattered to the four winds.

More and Better Fruit.

Rural New Yorker. It is practically impossible to force profusely-bearing varieties to became annual bearers without weakening the vitality of the trees and shortening their lives. It we could be assured of prices that would justify hand thinning, there would be much less difficulty in securing annual crops in a well-managed orchard. But even when we have thus seenred comparative evenness, everything will be at times thrown out of gear by the destruction of a crop from climatic causes, such as continged rains during blooming, untimely frosts, the inroads of new sorts of destructive insects or fungi, so that a crop will be destroyed and uniformity disturbed for several successive years. But good care will give us more and better fruit in nearly every year, and where this is practiced it will often occur that a moderate crop on the odd year, or every year, will bring more money than alternate years of full but inferior crops. If we could get English prices for our apples we could afford to lay out a good deal more labor upon them.

The South in the Saddle,

New York Commercial Advertiser. It will not be denied that Mr. Cleveland is true to at least one friend. For the solid South, which has twice made him President, there is nothing in the gift of the government too good. The South took its choice from the public offices, and now Speaker Crisp, obeying the mandates of the President, has turned over to it the majority of the important committeesnamely, the ways and means, appropriations, coinage, weights and measures, foreign affairs, banking and currency, elections, claims, pensions and rules. All the important legislation of the House is controlled by these committees, and these the late rebellious States control almost absolutely. If there is anything the late Southern Confederacy wanted and did not get it was, apparently, because it neglected to ask for it. Patriotism is not yet odious in this country, but it is evidently the intention of the present administration to make it so.

Great Thing.

Philadelphia Recor L. O'Ragan (solilognizing) - Be gob, Oi've always bin in favor of free whisky, but this free silver business takes de cake. Av we free silver we wouldn't nade free whisky, because we'd hev de free silver to buy de whisky wid. It's a great t'ing.

Ready to Enlist. Philadelphia Inquirer

I here is no trouble to get recrnits for the United States army now. The hard times are driving men to enlist who, previous to the last presidential election, found no difficulty in obtaining better employment -----

Too Bad.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is a crying shame to have two such shining lights o mugwampery as Breckin-